

cybernetics to the scientific study of fishes in the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

It is believed that this is the first time ichthyological research will be conducted through the use of electronic punch-card equipment.

It is estimated that it will take two years to accumulate the available information of some 5,000 species occurring in these waters. The research is to cover basic and applied ichthyology.

After the scientific information has been accumulated and studied, the research project will be continued, to obtain more information on the potentials of fish for the fields of human and animal food, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and synthetics.

From the initial studies that have been made, it is believed that a great source of information will be made available to the fields of commercial and sports fishing, which in itself is a great industry in the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

Book Review

"Sea Anglers' Fishes of New Zealand." By Arthur W. Parrott. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1957, pp. 1-176, coloured frontispiece, pls. i-xii, text-figs. 1-56 & diagrams. Price 18/- in New Zealand, plus 6d. postage.

A handy, beautifully produced and popular guide to the most important fishes of New Zealand, many of which are the same as or closely related to Australian species. A great deal of field knowledge and natural history data are condensed into a concise account of 56 different kinds and there are abundant illustrations. Flatfishes, Eels and Game Fishes are not included: these are to be the subjects of a proposed companion volume. Mr. Parrott's book is written for the man and woman by the sea rather than the professional ichthyologist, but there is information of value to all of them in its pages. He is to be congratulated on his modern nomenclature (but *Aldrichetta* should have been used instead of *Agonostomus* for the yellow-eyed mullet). There are very few errors and those of a minor nature. Some of the acknowledgments for the illustrations do not refer to the original authors of the figures and the Red Gurnard has smaller, not larger, scales than the other gurnards.

G.P.W.

Some Molluscan Name Changes

By TOM IREDALE.

Three new names are here proposed for preoccupied ones, and two others are introduced to replace misapplied ones.

Allentula, nom. nov., for *Allenella* Iredale, Austr. Zool., 10 (3), 311. May 10, 1944. Orthotype, *A. formalis* Iredale, loc. cit., pl. 19, fig. 9. Not *Allenella* Aurivillius 1927.

Parvisheba, nom. nov., for *Sheba* Iredale, Austr. Zool., 10 (1), 89. Dec. 19, 1941. Orthotype, *Helix hombroni* Pfeiffer, 1856. When I proposed

Sheba there was no prior use recorded in any of the Nomenclators, but I have since found in "The Museum of Natural History, Mollusca, by W. Baird (of the British Museum) on plate 7, ante 1862, an entirely different form of shell figured as *Sheba albella*. On plate 3 of the same work a shell is named *Tegulapellis serpentis*, instead of *Tegula pellisserpentis*.

Vacerrena, nom. nov., for *Vacerra* Iredale, Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 49, 221, Oct. 24, 1924. Orthotype *Puncturella demissa* Hedley. Not *Vacerra* Godman, Biol. Centr. Amer. Zool., Lep. Rhopal., 2, 52, 1900.

The misapplied names refer to two Tapetoid bivalves, the series of which will be fully discussed later.

TAPES WATLINGI, sp. nov.

The common Sydney shell, known as *Tapes turgida*, has no right to that name, as was pointed out over one hundred years ago. *Venus dorsata* and *V. turgida* were introduced for Western Australian molluscs at the same time, and *dorsata* has precedence, and both names refer to the same shell. The range of the eastern shell is separated from that of the western on both the north and south, and the shell is less turgid than the western form. Under the incorrect name, figures of the local shell appeared in the *Australian Museum Magazine*, Vol. II (8), p. 287, 1925, and in Allan's *Australian Shells*, p. 333, pl. 37 fig. 5, 1950.

The overall name for the shells so long known as *Tapes* has now become *Paphia*, but the group is divisible, and our shell belongs to the restricted *Tapes*.

PAPHIA WELLSI, sp. nov.

The second correction is referable to the division of *Paphia* restricted. Under a section named *Paratapes* a common species was called *textile*, but is now known as *undulata*. It is rather variable in coloration, but fairly constant in form, and a very distinct species became involved in a variety. It is apparently a rare North Australian form, and was regarded as a colour-variation only, and on account of its marked coloration was selected by Miss Allan to represent the "Weaver Tapes, *Paratapes textile*," on p. 334, an excellent coloured figure being given on pl. 39, fig. 8, of her *Australian Shells*, 1950. Miss Allan is not to blame, because the odd specimens in the Museum had been so named by Hedley and myself. The species is now named *Paphia wellsi*, sp. nov. Holotype in the Australian Museum, Sydney. Registered No. C.14855.

A large number was sent by the Rev. E. A. Wells, Superintendent of the Methodist Overseas Mission, Milingimbi, Northern Territory, to Mr. Kellner, who handed them over, and asked for them to be named for the forwarder.

Upon close examination the shell was found to be more allied to the *subrugata* series than to the "*textile*," the form and sculpture nearer the form but the colour pattern very different. It may be noted that the curious angulate markings are formed throughout the *Paphia* group, more or less expressed or suppressed. Refer to coloured illustrations in Miss Allan's *Australian Shells*, 1950, plate 39, where fig. 11 represents *subrugata*, and fig. 10 shows *Tapes laterata*. These species will be discussed fully in a later publication.